World in Eighty Days. HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-Salabury's Troubadours.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" A Russian Honey-

MOOR."
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of paintings. NIBLO'S GARDEN-S-Gus Williams.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-Willie Edouin STAR THEATRE-S-"The Shaughraun." THALIA THEATRE-8-" The Prince Consort."
THEATRE COMIQUE-2 and 8-" The Muddy Day." TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2 and 8-"Vim." UMON SQUARR THEATRE-8-" Brighton."
WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King."

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-7th Page-5th and 6th columns ANNOUNCEMENTS- Sth. Page-4th column. BANKING HOUSES-7th Page-3d column. BUSINESS CHANCES-7th Page-3d column. Business Norices-4th Page-1st column. BOARD AND ROOMS - 7th Page - 6th column. CARPETS-7th Page-5th column. CORPORATION NOTICES-6th Page-2d column DIVIDEND NOTICES-7th Page-3d column. DRESS MAKING-7th Page-4th column. EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS-7th Page-3d column: FINANCIAL-7th Page-2d and 3d columns. HELP WANTED-7th Page-5th column. Horses, Carriages, &c.-7th Page-4th column. Hotels-7th Page-4th column. INSTRUCTION-6th Page-2d column. LECTURES AND MEETINGS-7th Page-6th column. LEGAL NOTICES-6th Page-4th column. MINING-7th Page-2d column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-5th and 6th columns Miscellaneous-7th Page-3d column -8th Page-4th, 5th and 6th columns.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-7th Page-6th column. NEW PUBLICATIONS-6th Page-2d column. OCEAN STEAMERS-6th Page-4th and 5th columns. PROPOSALS-6th Page-4th column. REAL ESTATE-7th Page-1st and 2d columns. SALES BY AUCTION—6th Page—3d and 4th columns. BITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—7th Page—4th column. FEMALES-7th Page-5th column. Brecial Norions-5th Page-5th column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-6th Page-5th and 6th SUMMER RESORTS-7th Page-4th column. TEACHERS-6th Page-2d column.

Ensiness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK Buy always

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE,

Library Tables, Bookcases, &c.,
manufactured by
111 Fit. 6. SELEW.
CILEBRATED WOOTON DESKS.
CUTLEN'S PATENT HOLL DESK.
DANNER'S PATENT HOULD DESK. Agent for the

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.
WILLIE EDOUIN SPARKS CO.
Crowded signify. See Assusement column. The MODEMANN PEERLESS ARTIFICIAL TEETH The MODEMANN PERRLESS ARTIFICIAL LEATH do not exhibit unsightly divisions on the gum. Exceedingly fine full sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth, and guaranteed to stant the test of time, \$4. \$7 and \$10. Paintess extracting with para, fresh natrous exide, or laughting gas, direct from the cylinder, improved method, half the usual price, and no charge if artificial tests are to be inserted. In this department a lay in attendance Teeth repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made in three hours if coquired. No. 502 and 504 3d are, southwest corner 34th-45, spacious and private entrance; first door below \$147-8.

WALL PAPER.

AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150.

We agree to Paper side walls of Front and Back Parlors, two Large Rooms on second floor, two Large Rooms on third floor and Hall from top to bottom, with Fine Embossed Machine.

9-in. Gold Frieze upon all except faird floor, where first quality below Gold will be used—all to be done in a thorough workmanike manner by the best paper hangers—for Odd Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Being manufacturers of Wall Paper, we are embled to give you such a figure. If you intend to sail your house, Fapor it, as it will bring from two to three thousand dollars more after having been papered.

Samples and Book containing Hints on Decoration sent fros.

H. Bartholomar & Co.

Makers and Importors of Fapor.

124 and 126 West 33d-st., near Broadway, New-York. WALL PAPER.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States | Postage free in the United S

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. PARIS-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is said that the object of the triple alliance is to secure the isolation and subsequent disarmament of France, === A hitch is reported to have occurred in the negotiations for the rifle match between British and American teams. = A threat has been made to blow up a branch, in Portsmouth, of the Bank of England === The second trial of Timothy Kelly for the Phonix Park murders was begun in Dublin yesterday. === The Irish in considerable numbers are emigrating from Counties Mayo and Galway. William Charles Hartwig Peters, the German natural st and traveller, is dead.

DOMESTIC .- Violent storms swept over the West and South on Sunday and early yesterday, destroying many lives and much property. === It is pro posed to reorganize the Texas Trunk Railway. Governor Batler removed the Tewksbury Alms house Trustees yest-relay; the State Board of Health refused to take control for the present. === The Boston Board of Aldermen confirmed the recently nominated Water Commissioners,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The St. George's Society had its annual dinner last night; speeches were made by Judge Lawrence, Consul-General Booker, and others === Mr. Mapleson announced that Madame Patti had agreed to sing in his company next year. - The Brooklyn Bridge Trustees yesterdey discussed the question of tolls, but did not take final action. = It was discovered that burglars had robbed a safe of the Manhattan News Company of \$700. = Dr. Pierre C. Van Wyck and Charles Plackie died. === The Cuban and Spanish eigar-makers went on strike. === Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41219 grains). 82.89 cents. Stocks were dull, but fluctuating, and closed irregular.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with light rain and slight changes in temperature, followed by fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40°; lowest, 34°; average, 3758°.

The question of tolls on the great bridge is still undecided. Mayor Edson raised the point yesterday at the meeting of the trustees that they had no right to let foot-passengers go over free. Legal advice therefore will be sought before final action in the matter is taken. This question is important, and its decision will probably affect the rates for vehicles and passengers in the cars. If the foot-passengers have to pay, the other tolls might be reduced. The matter will not be settled now until May 14, when the trustees hold their next meeting.

The tornado in the South on Sunday was a typical storm of its kind. Its immediate approach was indicated by the peculiar color the clouds and the low booming sound which always precedes these terrible agents of destruction. The "a wooping down" move-ment which is one distinguishing mark of the Baucroft Davis. But a Secretary, no matter

tornado seems also to have been present. This is the season of the year when such storms are to be expected in the lower part of the Mississippi Valley. Later in the summer their track will be further north. It was in June last year that the town of Grinnell, in Iowa, was destroyed in this way. No warning was given of the approach of the tornade on Sunday. And, unfortunately, until greater advance has been made in meteorological science than at present it is not likely that the Signal Service will be able to do much in announcing that danger is threatening. The nature of this kind of atmospheric disturbance is such that no sooner is it known that a ternado is coming than it is there.

The alterations which the Committee on Cities have decided to make in the Aqueduct bill, which is to be considered to-day in the Senate, are about as bad as it is possible to think of. They reduce the Commission from seven members to five, making it consist of the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and two private citizens instead of four. In a commission formed like this the spirit of partisanship and patronage would be rampant, and the taxpayers would have no guarantee of prudent or honest management. Everybody recognizes that. But this is not all. The dreadful suggestion is made that the Aldermen shall have the power to condrm or reject the two citizen-members proposed by the Mayor. This would certainly give the finishing stroke to any chance of having the work done on business principles, for the Aldermen would never confirm any men that were not approved by their masters. The bill in this shape certainly should not pass. If the aqueduct cannot be built by a non-partisan commission the whole scheme might better be

The Democrats in their platform last fall declared in favor of the "speedy passage of general election laws against fraud and incimidation." Last night the Senate passed the bill extending the Brooklyn primary election law to this city, and they added an amendment making the measure applicable to the whole State. Considering that the session is just about ended, this is not "speedy" action; nor is it very "general;" neither does it provide against fraud and intimidation." The Assembly agreed to the amendment. But if the Governor signs the bill, after all we shall only have a law which is a short step in the right direction. It is very well to make the primaries legal, and to provide for challenges, oath-taking, and punishment for perjury. But that is interest that all good citizens feel in not enough. There will be fraud and other unholy practices at many primaries until some measure as comprehensive as the Brooks bill, now pending in the Assembly, is made a law. In the next canvass, undoubtedly, the Democrats will point to the bill passed last night as a magnificent fulfilment of their platform pledge. It is, indeed, about as near as they ever come to keeping their promises; but it will not deceive the voters.

The only part of the programme for the Irish Convention at Philadelphia now laid down is that the Land Leagues shall meet on Wednesday. What is to be done on Thursday depends upon how thoroughly Mr. Patrick Egan succeeds to-morrow in packing the Convention for the next day. He and his followers are de termined that all Irish societies in the United States shall be merged in one great Irish National League of America. The more lawless Eastern organizations, however, are determined to prevent this union. If Egan succeeds in getting control of the Committee on Credentials, the resolutions and speeches of the Convention will probably have little dynamite in them. Egan knows, and Mr. Parnell knows too, how dangerous it would be. But the Fenian sympathizers who are safe in America now, and never mean to run into danger by going to England, are eager for resolutions full of gore and explosives. Their wild talk heretofore has always | ing had much the best chance of any of the brought them many contributions for their secret fund; if this revenue should be cut off. these conspirators might have to work for a living like more honest men. That is a prospect which naturally gives them pain.

GRANVILLE'S REPLY TO FRELINGHUYSEN. When Mr. Frelinghuysen assumed charge of le State Department he found a discussion in progress between Lord Granville and Secretary Blaine touching a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which was negotiated in 1850. Mr. Blaine in a series of dispatches had indicated the changes desired by our Government in order to adapt the treaty to tle altered circumstances which the lapse of more than thirty years had produced. The journals whose only rule is to attack everything said or done by Mr. Blaine loudly assailed his correspondence on this question as needless and tending to develop ill-feeling between the two countries.

Mr. Frelinghuysen took up the correspondence and went far beyond anything said by Mr. Blaine, openly charging the British Government with having so far violated certain provisions of the treaty as to justify our Government in denouncing the whole of it and at our pleasure bringing it to an end. The same papers that had abused Mr. Blaine for his correspondence now praised Mr. Frelinghuysen's dispatch, one of them in this city adding that it must make Mr. Blaine "green with envy" to read such a diplomatic treatment of the question whose discussion he had origi-

nated. In May last, when Mr. Frelinghuysen's dispatch was published, we pointed out its essential weakness, showing that all he said of pennence or value had already been better said by Mr. Blaine, many of whose arguments he reproduced in less forcible language. We showed at the time that Mr. Frelinghuysen's assumption that the British Government had violated the treaty could not be fairly maintained, and that the assertion of it by our Government would only subject us to ridicule and bring forth an unanswerable rejoinder from Lord Granville.

We give this morning from an official copy the whole of Lord Granville's reply, which, though written in December last, has never before been made public. The interesting portion of the dispatch begins at the paragraph where Lord Granville passes to "Mr. Frelinghuysen's second point" and answers his accusation that the British Government has violated the treaty. It is always mortifying to admit that a foreign Government can in any way get the advantage of our own. But when a preposterous position is taken by an American Secretary of State the quickest way out of it is to acknowledge the blunder. Lord Granville's answer is, of course, courteous, but it is crushing, and it shows that in Mr. Frelinghuysen's own office, in a dispatch written by one of his most eminent predecessors, Mr. John M. Clayton, is the conclusive answer and defence of the British Government. Whoever prepared Mr. Frelinghuysen's dispatch was obviously ignorant of the plain facts of the case as exhibited in the files of the State Department. If Washington gossip can be trusted, the credit

how feeble, must share with the Administration that appoints him the responsibility of a humiliating blunder. Mr. Davis's retreat on the Court of Claims cannot be invaded for a

victim. The correspondence on the Canal and Isthmus treaty initiated by Mr. Blaine, and prosperously in progress when he left the State Department, has therefore been unwisely and harmfully conducted under Mr. Frelinghuysen. It has not only given the British Government the advantage in the discussion, but it has neutralized the value of the strong and conservative positions which Mr. Blame had so carefully maintained in favor of a friendly revision of the treaty. Mr. Frelinghuysen has erred in his South American policy by doing nothing. He has equally erred in his correspondence with Lord Granville by attempting too much. The interests of this Government do not require that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty should be denounced. The country desires only that it shall be modified, and Mr. Blaine's correspondence embraced every point in which modification is necessary.

A "DARK HORSE,"

It has been intimated from various sources that consider themselves authoritative that the Democratic majority in the next Congress are quite competent to manage their own affairs, and that they do not stand in need of advice from THE TRIBUNE concerning the election of Speaker or anything else connected with the policy of the party. It may or may not be true that they are competent, but we submit that it remains to be demonstrated. It may safely be added that no such conclusion can be inferred from any action of any Democratic majority in recent years. They have usually tossed their heads in a quite superior way when the accident of success has happened to them, refusing to listen to advice or counsel from any quarter, and particularly to suggestions from Republican sources. We have seen two or three Congresses of that sort strut up the Capitol steps with all the airs of conquerors and an overflowing contempt for everybody but themselves. And we have also seen them a little later stepping down and out with their tails tucked and much less arrogance of manner, expressing regret that they nad not listened to outside counsel. So, notwithstanding the curt manner in which some of our Democratic contemporaries treat THE TRIBUNE's suggestions, we shall, from a pure sense of duty, continue to offer them. This because, in the first place, we have the having such an organization of House as will be for the good of the whole country; and secondly, because in common with all good citizens we feel that if ever a party needed counsel it is the one whose troubies are to begin next December. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Samuel

Cox continues to be our candidate for Speaker. There is no man in the Democratic majority whom we would prefer to see elevated to that high position. No one would so illustrate the fitness of things and crown the stupendous joke in which the country indulged itself at the last election. As Speaker he would be very amusing. He will continue to be our candidate so long as he continues to assert that he has a "sure thing." This, of course, will not last forever. When he comes down be a balance of power we shall endeavor to let him down and descend with him as gracefully as may be, and in the end probably unite with him in some sort of combination that will give him a good place on the committees. As for the two Kentucky candidates, Carlisle is altogether too serious a person to preside over such a House as this will be, and to take Blackburn off the floor would be taking out of water the liveliest pickerel in the whole aquarium. It has seemed to us, for reasons heretofore given, that Randail with his still hunt and noiseless burrowcandidates who have been named. But since THE TRIBUNE called attention to the "still him to be the most formidable candidate in the field, there has been quite an outbreak of very buter opposition to him in the free-trade press. There is a possibility, perhaps probability, that this will grow to be so rank and uncompromising as to insure his defeat. If he continues to draw the fire of the free-traders, it will be impossible to elect either him or a pronounced free trader.

There must then be a compromise. There are a multitude of "dark horses" in the field. The question arises, which will be most available? He must be a man whose record on the tariff question is such as to give offence to neither faction-a man who believes in the theory of free-trade and the practice of protection-who fills, in short, the bill laid down by Carter Harrison, who believes in free trade in the abstract, but representing a manufacturing district, is careful to do nothing in conflict with the interests of his constituents. And in order that our Democratic friends may not waste any time beating about the bush for such a candidate, THE TEIBUNE suggests the name of ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, the author of the Tariff Commission oill, the representative of a manufacturing constituency, a theoretical free-trader, but with sense enough to understand the practical operation of free-trade principles and sufficient fidelity to the business interests he represents to see that no harm comes to them through any action of his. His name has only been "mentioned" in the list of possible candidates; his friends have not urged his claims, and in answer to inquiries he says he is not a candidate. Here is a "dark horse answering all the conditions. This will be his first term in the House, but he has served six years in the Senate, has several times been Speaker of the House of Representatives of Connecticut, and has the reputation of being one of the best presiding officers that ever occupied the cheir in that State. THE TRIBUNE clings to its own candidate, Mr. Samuel Cox, of course; but foreseeing with unspeakable regret that the time must presently arrive when that gentleman will subside into a balance of power, it takes leave, even at the risk of giving further offence to its Democratic friends, to recommend Mr. Eaton as a very proper and available "dark horse."

SOUTHWESTERN MORALITY.

THE TRIBUNE'S protest against a wholesale massacre of the San Carlos Indians on account of the depredations committed by a few Chiricahua Apaches is taken seriously to heart by The Santa Fé New-Mexican, which sets up a remarkable standard of morality. This is what the spirit of the Southwest suggests:

On general principles . . . the last red Apache might to be executed. . . . This may not be the kind of morality most in vogue in New-York, but it is the kind which prevails in these latitudes, and THE TRIBUNE may rest perfectly assured on this head. There are no good Indians who are able to walk.

Then THE TRIBUNE regrets that the civilization of the nincteenth century has not yet reached "these latitudes." It is precisely this style of utterance which spreads the impression in the East and abroad that the Far West is a

country of reckless lawlessness. Such an impression is most injurious to the material interests of that section, and the Western press is always prompt to resent insinuations of the kind. Yet how can they be denied when we find an open advocacy of the wholesale massacre of Indians simply and solely on account of their race? The same paper frequently contains accounts of the crimes of cow-boys. Why not proclaim a war of extermination upon all cowboys without regard to individual guilt or innocence? As it happens, the latest intelligence from the Southwest sustains in every particular the position taken by THE TRIBUNE and confirms the predictions made some two weeks ago. The Boston Herald of April 15 publishes a lorg dispatch from El Paso, Texas, containing an interview with General Crook. He reiterates THE TRIBUNE'S statements that these recent troubles have been caused by a few hundred renegade Apaches who have been raiding from the Sierra Madre, and says that about sixty braves under Juh and Loco, who have committed the recent murders, have been skirmishing in Arizona and on the New-Mexico border "evidently for the purpose of drawing recruits from San Carlos, but without success."

This is a significant speech in view of the frequent outeries for the annihilation of the San Carlos Apaches. And the true inwardness of these shricks for blood is made manifest by General Crook. He says: "All depredations came from these renegade Indians; but frontiersmen have made them a pretext for charging peaceable Indians on the San Carlos reservation with being guilty of the outrages. Miners and cow-boys, stimulated by interested parties who want an Indian war to get possession of rich pasturage and mining lands on the San Carlos reservation, threatened to attack it and kill the peaceable red men." So the old story comes to the surface again, the greed of white adventurers who can never believe that men of a different color possess any rights which they need respect. The explicit denial by General Crook that the Arizona Indians are likely to go on the warpath is a sufficient answer to the wild reports which have been sent East during the last month. How sensational these have been is shown by the fact that General Crook indignantly denies that he ever ordered no quarter to be shown to Indians and no prisoners to be taken. One press agency at Tucson covers a district embracing Southern Arizona and Sonora and extending over 400 miles to the south, while its territory extends for over 200 miles in other directions. Necessarily more or less dependence must be placed upon rumor, hearsay and the tales of excited prospectors, all of which is colored by a deadly hatred of the Apache. It is therefore well for Eastern readers to receive dispatches from the Southwest on Indian affairs with many allowances. As General Crook mildly remarks, "the situation is greatly exaggerated, and many "untruthful reports have been sent East."

"If there is a free-trader in the South," says The Wilmington (North Carolina) Star, "we have not met him." There's your opportunity, McDonald of Indiana. You can end this discouraging sort of talk by going South and suffering yourself to be ostentationsly and thoroughly met

The Buffalo Courier confesses that it "fails to apreciate" Carter Harrison's speech "as a source and fountain of Republican satisfaction." The Courier makes us think of a certain fox who after surveying some choice ripe clusters of "Black Hamburgs that he could not jump up to, came out in a card declaring that he failed to appreciate grapes as a source and fountain of satisfaction to the appetite. Now behold, those that read the card did laugh the fox to scorn, remarking, "Yes, it does make a difference whose ox is gored.'

The deepest coal mine in America is at Pottsville, Penn. Its depth is 1,576 feet. This does very well for a mine; but if those who are now reurging Mr. Tilden for the Presidency are to be believed, he is a good deal deeper than that.

A suggestion to the Democracy : You are afraid, and justly, that you are going to be hopelessly wrecked in '84 on the tariff issue. But is it not possible that if you imitate the cunning barber in the old story you may avoid the threatening disaster? This barber, you remember, displayed above h is shop a sign, done in large letters, that read :

What do you think I shave you for nothing and give you a drink. But whenever a customer, trusting in this tempting legend, declined to pay for his shave and demanded to be served with the beverage of his choice, the barber put on a stern look, and going to the door read his sign thus:

What! do you think I shave you for nothing and give you a drink! The result was that the customer apologized and paid the usual fee. Now then, if our Democratic friends please, what prevents them from inserting in their National platform next year some such plank as this: " What do you think we still favor ja tariff for revenue only." Of course this would be perfectly satisfactory to Watterson, McDonald and the rest of the free-traders. And whenever a protec ionist came along you could fix him by " rendering" the plank thus: "What! do you think we still favor a tariff for revenue only !" The suggestion is tendered gratis and will doubtless be gratefully received.

The Rochester Union speaks of Governor Butler as the great bore of the day." This is the worst blow that the Hoosac Tunnel has yet received.

Let's see. Governor Cleveland gets a Superintendent of the Insurance Department by promoting the Deputy Superintendent. But when that Superintendent comes to select his own Deputy Superintendent he does not promote some faithful and efficient clerk in the Insurance Department, but he chooses an outsider-from Buffalo-unfamiliar with the duties of the place. All of which suggests that a competitive examination would prove that Governor Cleveland was a better civil service reformer than Superintendent McCall.

The Legislature has been passing a good many bills this session declaring certain acts and proceed ings legal. But, unfortunately for its own reputation, it cannot pass a bill making its course since January reputable and praiseworthy.

Up in Oswego County the thoughtful student of American politics is remarking to his fellow-students that" Oswego is the fourth county with a strong Republican majority for which Governor Gleveland has appointed a Democratic judge." It is understood that the Governor's explanation is that he has been the victim of four "coincidences"-four coincidences, all in a row.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Oliver Ames expects to spend \$400,000 n building his new house on Commonwealth-ave.,

Miss Kate Field will spend two or three weeks next month with friends at South Norwalk, Conn., before starting on her extended Western tour, Frederick Douglass denies the statements that he is worth \$100,000 or \$150,000, and declares that

both his fortune and his annual income are very greatly overestimated. Sir Charles Dilke has a framed collection of carles tures of himself, clipped from the comic papers,

which is already nearly as large as the Distaeli car-Representative Calkins is credited with the state ment that ex-Senator Hendricks is indeed afflicted with senile gangrene, which threatens soon to prove

The vederable General Henry K. Ohver, of Bo ton, is seriously ill at the residence of his daughter at North Andover, Mass. He is now eighty years old, and owing to his age and weakness, his recovery is almost despaired of.

Senator and-Mrs. Eugene Hale will leave Wash

ington and return to their home in Maine for the summer next week. Mrs. Hale's mother will spend the summer with them.

Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. have given a large collection of their late publications to the special literary library of Smith College, for the use of Miss Kate Sanborn's classes.

During the sitting of the last Congress, it is related by The Philadelphia Times, Senator Hill, of Colorado, with a number of friends, called on his colleague, Senator Chilcott, and found him busy franking to his constituents a lot of seeds just received from the Agricultural Bureau. Senator Hill at once expressed his disgust at a statesman having such work put upon him, and declared that he had given it up as a nuisance. "Why," said Chilcott, "my people like to get them. Shall I sign my name on this tag and send the whole bag, or must I frank on this tag and send the whole bag, or must I frank
each package separately?" He was informed that
the former would answer, and then Hill broke out
again with: "Well, George, I don't propose to do
any of that work. Why, the Department sent me
about a ton of oats, and I just turned them over
to my stable-keeper, and he gave them to my
horses."

Mrs. Langtry should not for one moment suppose that the comparatively small audience which greeted her in Meriden, Conn., the other evening indicated a lack of interest in her on the part of the public there. Oh, no. It merely showed that the proverbial thrift and ingenuity of Yankeeland are by no means on the decline. Meriden folks were bound to see her, but they didn't propose to make themselves bankrupt by so doing. So syndicates of about twenty persons each, and each syndicate bought one admission ticket. The first man (by lot) of the syndicate went in and gazed at her for five minutes, and then went out and gave his return check to number two, who in turn went in for a few minutes and then gave his check to number three, and so on until all the members of the syndicate had feasted their eyes upon the Lily. In this way the actress really played to more people than the theatre would have seated, although at no time did the house seem more than half full.

GENERAL NOTES.

Four slaves were recently sold in the public street at Tangier, only a few yards from the British Legation. European visitors were naturally shocked at the spectacle, and have been wondering ever since that such a traffic should be telerated within twenty inlies of

The combined efforts of four policemen were required to carry into the House of Commons on April 10 the petition in favor of closing public houses on Sunday—one of the largest documents of the kind ever prescuted to Parliament, It contained 590,332 signatures upon a continuous roll of paper, which was 4,532 yards long and weighed 350 pounds.

Scarcely any characteristic of the German Emperor is more marked than his aversion to capital punishment. In the period from 1864 to 1878 only 26 out of 218 capital sentences were carried out, an during the next decade, of 429 criminals condemned to death, Hödel, the would-be assassin, was the only one executed. During the years 1879 and 1880 only one cap-Ital sentence out of eighteen was executed, and there were only four executions in each of the years 1881 and 1882. The almost invariable commutation of the death sentence has been to penal servitude for life.

The Paris Figaro recently astonished its con fiding readers with a grave account of English "dogs with a handle." "When the dog is quite young," said the veracious French journal, " an incision is made in its tail near the root, and the tail is then curved double so as to bring its tip into the incision, where it speedily adheres and takes firm root. In a few days all traces of the wound disappear, and the dog's tail can then be used as a handle to carry him through crowds, across the street, etc. A French dog would rebel against this treatment; but English dogs, being naturally phiegmatic, submit to the mutilation without a wink."

A correspondent of The Boston Post, writing about the remnants of Indian tribes surviving in Massachusetts, says: "It is believed by those who have an opportunity to know, that no Indian of pure aboriginal blood is now a resident in the commonwealth, they having from time to time intermarried with the whites and those of African descent. Counting all those who have Indian blood in their veins in the State, in the vestiges of tribes remaining, there are to-day not far from 1,000 persons, embraced in 225 families, and it must be borne in mind that the numbers contained in these tribes have been decreasing for over 200 years, it is a very significant fact that no tribe now existing is in-creasing numerically in the commonwealth."

An excited old lady with green spectacles and a green veil alighted from an omnibus in Boston the other day, and hurrying up to a policeman asked where she could find an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, explaining with energeti shakes of her umbrella that one of the horses drawing the omnibus from which she had just dismounted was limping dreadfully and, of course, suffering tortures. amping dreadully and, of course, samering fortures.

At that moment the omnibus started on again, and the old lady cried: "There! I told you he wasn't fit to work; just see his painful efforts to go." "Painful be dashed!" responded the policeman. "That horse is a pacer, and there ain't nothin' in the world the matter with him." The officer was right, but the old lady will never believe it.

never believe it. The official English of Latin countries is a and announcements have frequently shown. A wonderful example was lately furnished by the following placard, which was posted in the streets of Siena: "To strangers especially Inglish: The most illustrious Sir. Gambinelli, while working [walking] last week on the street principle, was gravely struck on the foot by a piece of cristal launched by a stranger in a neighbouring streat, who was hiding side ways. The missal has not been founded, but without doubt it was a happy bit of dinamite which was not exploding. A short time after an Englishman with a durty grey beard was seen strugcling with a laddie flady in the Lizza [public garden of Siena], but before the conestible of the policy could rejoin him, vanished! A recompense of 500 Lire will be given to whomever could uncover the hiding place of this abominable convict."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The people of Illinois are so well satisfied with their trial of biennial sessions of the Legislature that they are beginning to talk about triennial sessions.

The present session is pointed to as an illustration of how little real work there is for the Legislature to do. The time has been spent the Legislature to do. The time has been spont in wrangling and in disgraceful exhibitions of partisan strife, and the body will probably adjourn without having passed a law of any importance to the people. But when so great a State as Illinois thinks it can get along with a legislative session once in three years, it is time for smaller States to consider whether a session once in two years is not enough.

When Mr. Toots married he frankly acknowldeed that what he wanted in a wife was sense, as, he did not possess that article himself particularly. Democracy is in the same bont with Mr. Toots if The Macon Telegraph is to be believed. It says: "The Democratic party has repeatedly failed for want of sense. Repeated failures should have supplied this deficiency. The present organization of the National Democratic party cannot, and ought not, to survive a defeat in 1884." The Telegraph is sure, however, that the party will not acquire any more sense by allying itself with the free traders.

The Democratic situation in Ohio becomes nore interesting every day. It is now stated that the Hon. Henry B. Payne has entered the contest for the Senator ship and is trying to secure the election of members of the next Legislature favorable to his selection as Mr. Pendleton's successor. If he should defeat the lat ter gentleman, it would give such on unpetus to the ter gentieman, it would give siden on impetus to the Payne boom for the Presidential nomination that it will probably prove irresistible. The Pendleton victory at the recent meeting of the State Central Committee will not encourage Mr. Payne's backers, however. But it is made known that he has a well-filled meriel and will have the assistance of the Tilden influence. The Democratic fight in Ohio is certain to be an interesting one.

Iowa is among the few States that elect Governors this year, and the Republican papers are of the opinion that it is time for the party to begin preparations for the campaign. The Democracy has been heretofore so weak in the State that the Republicans have had to make little effort to carry it. This condition of things cannot continue, however. The liquor interest will ally itself with the Democracy and there is a pros will sliy itself with the Democracy and there is a pros-pect that the Greenbackers and extreme temperance men may form a coalition. The Republican party will, therefore, have to look to its organization as it has not done before. There is no doubt of the position of the State if a full vote is polled. The Iowa Republicans, like their party brethren in Massachusetts, should begin early and work hard.

The few Democratic papers that see the folly of their party declaring for free trade have been searching for some common ground upon which the two contending factions in the party can come tygether. They imagine that the have found it in the resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention of North Carolina last year. The resolution reads as follows: We are in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, with its attendant cor of the internal revenue system, with its attendant corruptions, and we denounce the present [late] tariff laws
as grossly unequal, unjust and victous. We favor such a
revision of the tariff as will produce a revenue sufficient
for the economical support of the Government, with
such incidental protection as will give to demestic manufactures a fair competition with those of foreign production. That there should be an immediate repeal of all
laws imposing a direct tax for the support of the Government of the United States." Now wait until Mr.
Watterson falls afoul of that plank.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

RE-ENTRANCE OF MRS. LANGTRY. Last night, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Mrs. Langtry reappeared in New-York, after an absence of nearly five months, and impersonated Galates,— in Mr. Gilbert's fanciful and lovely little comedy of in Mr. Gilbert's fanciful and lovely little comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea,"—and, of course, she was welcomed with attention and kindness. The night was cold and ret, succeeding a day of storm; in fact, one of the Leakest and most forbidding methor of the season: yet the house was completely filled with spectators, and the audience was duly representative of the mind and fashion of the town. Mrs. Langtry's re-entrance here, accordingly, while unaccompanied by the excitement which attended her original advent, was accomplished with pleasurable and auspicious success. The circumstances of her return, indeed, are more favorable, than those of her first appearance, to a just estimate of her talents as an actress. When first Mrs. Laugtry came here she aroused interest as a novelty, as a curiosity, as the reputed possessor of extraordi beauty, as a bold, ambitious, perhaps audaciou amateur. In each point of view she has been widely contemplated and abundantly discussed. It is only as an actress that she now engages attention; and hereafter it will only be by professional achievements that she will hold a place in the pub-

Her acting last night in Galatea made it evident

that she has profited by experience. The imp

nation had greater mental repose at a high pitch of excitement than was evinced in either of her previous efforts. If self-consciousness has not been en-tirely subdued, at least the actress has learned how measurably to conceal it. Her attitudes were graceful; her movements were simple and free; her gestures were no longer too numerous; her elocution was earnest, intelligent, variable, and generally melodious-but for a sing-song cadence in the passionate speeches. Her handsome, spacious figure, well suited to antique drapery, was impressively displayed, and bore with it an authentic dignity. And her execution of the part, while deficient in the affluent power of passion and of pathos, and not evenly sustained, was clearly seen to be intelligent in purpose, and, as to the lighter elements of the character-its ingenuousness, its unconscious playfulness, its mystified perplexity, and its pretty and child-like dependence—entirely adequate and charming. Mrs. Langtry's ideal of Galatea is probably as distinct and correct as any ideal of a poetic abstraction can be that is formed without poetic intuition. So far as we can judge, from the "close denotements" of her acting, this lady's nature is not remarkable for either an excess of human tenderness or much capacity of poetical impulse. She neglected in Galatea all that she seems to have perceived in it, and she did this with a felicity of dramatic expression at all times creditable and at several points delightful. Of the heroine's intense, concentrated, unselfish love, however, she conveyed but a distant and dim suggestion; and of the forlorn pathos of that heroine's condition when isolated from all the world, and rejected by the blind Pynmalion, she gave no idea at all. We must not, however, be astonished at this; for if the true and deep feeling be not in the heart it will never shine out of the eyes. Mrs. Langtry is an actress for glittering comedy-for characters that sparkle with waywardness, pungency, mischief, animal spirits, drollery, dash and satire. She can be ingenuous, demure, petulant, strong, capricious, fiery and fascinating; but she is distinctly inharmonious with tragical emotions. Her per-formance of Galatea accordingly, while plainly indicative of valuable growth in mechanical proficiency, does not possess permanent worth. It is by no means a failure. Its sweetness, its playfulness and its investiture of physical beauty would suffice to make it popular. But, by reason of spiritual variance between the character and the actress, it is incomplete, fragmentary and inadequate. There was, for example, a lack of tragical illustration at the climax of act second, and in the parting with Pygmalion, there was such a deficiency of ardar and intensity, not to say of pathetic action, that the scene became almost crude.

Mrs. Langtry does not pose as the statue until just before the moment when it is vivified, but uses a sort of duplicate figure. This mars the illusion. Also she displays her own hair. This devicewhich, indeed, has been used by all the representatives of Galatea except Miss Anderson-has the effect of lowering the ideal of Galatea, and only lessens her opportunities by increasing her likeness to the rest of the world. You may as well bury your roses in snow as apply realism of treatment to a purely ideal subject. Mrs. Langtry's Galatea is surprisingly good, considering that the part is little suited to her and scarcely arouses her latent fire or even her mental enthusiasm. It will, in please, but it will not last. There were two recalls for the actress, last night, after the first curtain fell, and her equivoke scene with Chrysos went with spirit and was neartily liked and applauded. The serious points, ever, passed in silence. Mrs. Langtry's absolute ever, passed in silence. Mrs. Langtry's absolute success, or her absolute failure, in Galatea, would not shake our faith in positive aptitude and natural faculties for the art of acting. She is learning not alone the resources of her art, but the nature and limitations of her own powers, and she steadily advances. The cast of the play was judicious and the general performance excellent in effect. Miss Patison acted Cynicon in a finely appreciative and foreible manner, and Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dalton, Mr. J. G. Taylor and Miss Hodson were no less brilliant than correct. The full cast is here:

Pygmalion an Athenian sculptor..... Prank K. Cooper

an correct. The full cast is here:

Pygmalion, an Athenian scniptor. Prank K. Cooper
Leucippe, a soldier. Harry Daiton
Chrysos, an art patron J. G. Taylor
Agesimos, Chrysos's siave John Giover
Mimos, Pygmaliou's slave. T. Lavard
Cynlisca, Pygmaliou's slave. Kate Pattison
Daphne, Chrysos's wife Kate Pattison
Myrine, Pygmaliou's sister Sarah Jaseclies
Galatea, an animated statue. Mrs. Laugtry

ITALIAN OPERA-AIDA.

Mr. Mapleson's luck with singers pursued him at his own benefit last evening, for in the cast of 'Alda," Mile. Rossini was substituted for Mme. Bosma in the title role, and at a very late moment it was found that Signor Ravelli was incapacitated for his part, Signor Frapolii was also unavailable, and Signor Clodio was suddenly put on, somewhat to the injury of the representation, although his perfermance was creditable under the circumstances.

With these competent arilists, Mme. Scalehi and Signor

Galassi, the work was on the whole acceptably given, and was well received by an audience which would have certainly been larger except for the disagreeable

weather.

Before the last not Mr. Mapleson appeared behind the footlights and addressed the audience in a brief speech of thanks, in the course of which he announced that he had just concluded an engagement with blue. Fatt for the next season. The announcement was received with much appliause.

MR. JOSEFFY'S CONCERT.

Though the weather doubtless deterred some who else would have been present, Steinway Hall was nearly full, even to the balconies, for Mr. Joseffy's benefit concert last evening, and the occasion was one of delight and real enthusiasm. Mr. Joseffy was searcely in the triumphant and exulting form of playing which has been noticed more than once this winter, but he has rarely given more pleasure, especially in the Chopin F minor Concerto. His other numbers were the Beethoven-Liszt "Ruins of Athens" fantaisic and five small works, which included nothing of his own. Mrs. Emil Gramm sang excellently five songs of Mr. Joseffy's compo ing, which, together will hardly induce

belief in his creative talent, though they were given belief in his creative talent, though they were given with the immense advantage of his own agcompaniment. The orchestra played the Overtune, Nocturne and Scherzo, from the "Midsummer Night's Dream "music, and Saint-Saëns's "Danse Maccabre." The audience was very warm. Mr. Joseffy was the recipient of several gifts—a portrait of himself and a tête-à-tête silver set from private friends, and a hand-somely engrossed certificate of thanks for his generous services to the concert given for the benefit of the Exchange for Women's Work.

COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE.

The new fairy extravaganza "Fortunio" was produced for the first time last evening at the Cosmopoli-tan Theatre before a large audience, the alleged legal obstacles having evidently been removed.

heavily "gagged" for the making of many points. The music is not unpleasing, but lacks definite points. The music is not unpleasing, but lacks definite character. The piece was richly and beautifully mounted and dressed, and set in extremely pretty scenery. The story is a good fairy tale.

The cast is good, Miss Adelaide Randall, as Myrtina Fortunio. singing delightfully and acting with charming grace, and as she pervades the piece these qualities are constantly and usefully in play. Miss Jennie Prince, as the Fairy Fucorable, and Miss Jennie Reifferth, as the Princess Visabica, were tailing. The choc weight of the